

INDIANA DEPARTMENT
OF

HOMELAND SECURITY

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL
TECHNICIAN

SAMPLE TEST

- 1

8. _____ is the controlled burning of a liquid or gas to reduce or control the pressure and/or to dispose of the product.
- A. Flammable range
 - B. Boilover
 - C. Flaring
 - D. Frothover

Directions: Match the materials listed in Column B to the appropriate non-bulk container in which they would typically be transported, listed in Column A.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 9. Carboys | A. solid fertilizers and pesticides |
| 10. Aerosol Container | B. liquids such as acids and caustics |
| 11. Bags | C. paints and pesticides with propellants |
| 12. Drums | D. cryogenic liquids |
| | E. liquids and solids |
13. The physical destruction or decomposition of chemical protective clothing material due to exposure to chemicals, general use, or ambient conditions defines:
- A. degradation.
 - B. penetration.
 - C. permeation.
 - D. diffusion.
14. All of the following are procedures for personnel wearing vapor-protective clothing requiring emergency decon **except**:
- A. conduct an on-the-spot gross rinse of the PPE.
 - B. conduct a fine decon.
 - C. transfer patient to the decon area.
 - D. minimize interior contamination.
15. _____ is the flow of a hazardous material through zippers, pinholes or other material imperfections found in chemical protective clothing.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. Degradation | B. Penetration |
| C. Permeation | D. Diffusion |
16. Which of the following **is not** a method of disposing of contaminated water?
- A. Freezing
 - B. Evaporation
 - C. Deep well injection
 - D. Filtration

17. When facing a fire involving the cargo of a truck transporting explosives, the Haz Mat Technician should:
- A. increase water application immediately.
 - B. try to separate unburned cargo.
 - C. attempt to move involved vehicle to a safer location.
 - D. immediately evacuate to a safe distance.
18. The physical process of immediately reducing contamination of individuals in potentially life-threatening situations, without formal establishment of a contamination reduction area, best describes:
- A. technical decontamination.
 - B. hazard reduction.
 - C. emergency decontamination.
 - D. isolation.
19. Glass or plastic bottles that may be encased in outer packaging used to transport solids or liquids best describes:
- A. carboys.
 - B. drums.
 - C. pressurized cylinders.
 - D. bins.
20. An impaired person might not be able to recognize his/her own signs and symptoms. They may be able to continue to work in this impaired condition. This is one reason that _____ is / are used:
- A. the Buddy System
 - B. the Incident Commander
 - C. medical monitoring
 - D. Both A & C are correct

REFERENCES FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TECHNICIAN

<u>Publisher/Title</u>	<u>Reference Code</u>
1. NFPA 472, Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents, 2002 Edition	NFPA 472
2. Fire Protection Publications, Hazardous Materials: Managing the Incident, 3rd Edition	HMMI
3. DOT, Emergency Response Guidebook	ERG